G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

File No. 100 – 21.

1922.

Serial Nos. 102

(Medical)

Later references.

MCD 132-35 & 1

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 102

Part B for April 1922

SUBJECT.

Recommendation to designate the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Ooty as "Princess Christmajayanthi Sanatorium."

To the Compiler, Home Gazette
No. L 6229 of 24.4.22.
With this designation recommended.

To the Senior Surgeon, Comptroller, the Secretaries to Govt.
No. 6230-31. of 24.4.22
for copy of the above.

WD 1888—GPB—16,826—23-7-21

Rec to mid 100 - 21 - 1

ADDRESS TO

His Highness

Sree Krishnarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur,

G.C.S.I., G.B.E.,

Maharaja of Mysore

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

WE are assembled here this morning to perform a solemn and an important function, which recalls forcibly to our mind, on this auspicious occasion, the memory of the noble Princess, loved and honoured by the people of Mysore, and who fell a victim to the relentless hand of that dire disease, known as tuberculosis, for the treatment of which this hospital is specially dedicated. Princess Krishnajammani Tuberculosis Sanatorium, as this institution is appropriately named, shall at all times remain as one of the most prominent acts of charity, for which the Royal House of Mysore has been noted. The solicitious thought that promted a memorial of this description which, while perpetuating the memory of the deceased Princess for generations to come, shall also prove of inestimable value to those afflicted with this scourge, will be gratefully acknowledged by your Highness's loyal subjects in Mysore. This gracious gift has no doubt been also influenced by considerations other than sentimental, bearing on the vital question of national economics and general welfare of the State as a whole. No wise statesmanship has ever ignored the fact that conserving the health of a nation is the greatest asset to any country, leading to national wealth and efficiency. No serious attempts have been made in this country to assess the loss in money and efficiency sustained by the State from the heavy mortality from such well-known diseases as Malaria, Plague, Tuberculosis, Small-pox, Cholera, etc. If we calculate the time, money, and effort expended on each individual until he becomes self-supporting, it would represent a considerable capital sum. If he marries before he can earn a livelihood for himself, as is often the case in India, the expenditure in maintenance will be still higher. Between the ages of 25 to 55 he begins to earn and expects to make good the cost of this early upkeep, by personal savings and by investing capital in the formation of a home and the up-bringing of a family in his turn. The ideal condition to aim at is for each worker to remain fit during his working years, to bring up his children until they are able to earn a livelihood, leave no debts behind for his survivors to redeem, and to put by something to enable him and his wife to live in comfort in their old age. But if he is cut down by illness or killed by disease or accident at this period of his life, the sum spent on his early maintenance is lost for ever, besides his leaving additional

responsibilities to his survivors or to the community, if he happens to be a man with a family. The heavy mortality from these infectious diseases must therefore react on the State, causing national loss of money and efficiency. It is, therefore, in the best interests of the State to provide suitable medical institutions for the sick and the suffering, and to adopt all possible sanitary measures, irrespective of their cost, to maintain the health of its people, for our national wealth and efficiency are closely interwoven with the health of the community. A robust and a healthy nation has a great earning capacity. The expenditure incurred on such measures will be only a fraction of the present total loss inflicted by these diseases, and in the long run it would be repaid many times over, in the prevention of sickness and increase of efficiency of the community.

It is in the fitness of things that this Sanatorium should have been built in the capital city of Mysore, which is rapidly forging its way in all directions, both educational, industrial and commercial, and promises to become one of the chief cities in India. It will also form an invaluable addition to the several medical institutions already provided for in this city.

The establishment of this Sanatorium is an important step in the right direction. We are starting to-day in right earnest to combat tuberculosis in all its forms in this State. The task before us is great, nevertheless we have to face the situation. This Sanatorium is but a link in the chain of preventive measures calculated to arrest its growth and spread. The abject poverty and utter ignorance of the masses of the ordinary rules of hygiene, the inadequacy of the Municipal bye-laws, the want of co-operation on the part of the illiterate classes to obey such bye-laws as are existing, and the poor financial condition of the several Municipalities and the District Boards to carry out the necessary sanitary improvements, are the greatest obstacles in the path of the Sanitarian. Among the preventive measures to be adopted against the spread of tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, the housing problem forms the most pressing one in this country. It is well-known that tuberculosis is most rampant in conjested and crowded cities, with ill-ventilated houses and insanitary surroundings. It lies within the powers of the Municipality to remedy these defects. Insanitary areas should be reclaimed and rendered sanitary. Ill-ventilated houses should be made habitable by providing them with suitable and sufficient number of windows to admit light, air, and ventilation, at the expense of the owners. In this connection it may be of interest to note that Dr. A. K. Pani, the Sanitary Commissioner, succeeded in fitting up 7,000 windows in typically ill-ventilated houses by his own personal influence, without any financial aid from the Municipality, when he was the Health Officer of this City. Such work should not be spasmodic. Constant propaganda work among the masses on the advantages of fresh air free from dust, the cleanliness of person and of the dwelling rooms, the dangers from over-crowding, and such like ordinary sanitary laws, may usefully be undertaken. Hygiene should find a prominent place in the curriculum of all our schools. In this country while many attend to personal cleanliness, they sadly neglect the cleanliness of their dwelling-houses through ignorance of ordinary laws of health. To complete the chain of preventive measures, we need a tuberculosis dispensary in every congested locality and an isolation hospital, besides a Sanatorium. The function of each is quite distinct though all act collectively to attain the same goal.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a matter of sincere gratification to my mother and myself, as it is, I am sure, to Colonel Desaraj Urs and my nephew, that this Institution, which we owe in a large measure to their generosity, is to be opened to-day. Our cordial acknowledgments are due to them for so beneficent a gift.

Of all diseases with which the Health Authorities are called upon to deal none is perhaps more difficult and unsatisfactory than Tuberculosis. The exceptionally heavy toll taken by this insiduous disease among the adult and working members of the community makes the problem before us one of gravity and urgency, requiring organised and sustained effort on the part of both the people and the authorities- Health and Civic-in preventing its spread and minimising its ravages. The value of educational measures in combating phthisis cannot be exaggerated. No measures however useful and beneficent in their scope, can be of any avail so long as those for whom they are mainly intended remain apathetic and indifferent; and if any headway is to be made against the disease, it is necessary that every endeavour should be used in the direction of the diffusion of knowledge regarding health matters generally and tuberculosis in particular not only in schools and colleges but amongst the ignorant, so that they may realise how infectious the disease is, and how necessary it is to effect an improvement in domestic hygiene. The one great need is knowledge, and the more people learn to appreciate the value of light and air, the greater will be the chances of success.

It is, I believe, generally recognised by the Medical profession that properly equipped Sanatoria go a long way towards staying the ravages of tuberculosis. Advanced cases may not be susceptible to treatment, but it is possible to prevent the alarming spread of the disease by separation of the affected persons from those who are still unattacked, and it is here, that the chief value of the Sanatorium lies. It is an institution which aims at serving the interests both of the Individual and of the community. I trust that it may be possible to start before long one or two Tuberculosis

G. R. S. III-2.

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General and Revenue Secretariat.

Medl File No. 100 of 1921.

Serial No.

The necessity for this reference is not apparent. This may be linked to the Sanatorium file as the connected papers should be examined before taking further action.

Sd/-
2/3

Resubmitted with Connected file received today.

C.S.
25/3/22

Note continued.

Medical files 138-20, & 76-21, as also another file in which the Question of the apportionment of the Cost of the Construction of the building between the Govt and the Personal ~~Estate~~ Estate of Raj Kumar Das are sent up herewith. The crux of these files is the Question of giving a name to this Institution. As suggested the Senior Surgeon has raised the Question for the first time now and

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

(11

F. R. S. III-2)

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Med File No. 100 of 1921.

Serial No. 2

To The Compiler Mysore Gazette.
No L6229 dt 24-4-22
Directs that the Tuberculosis Sanatorium be named "Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium Mysore"
To the Sr Surgeon no L6230 dt 24/4
The Comptroller no 6231 dt 24/4.
Ld Copy to the above.

REVENUE
25 APR 1922
DUAL SELF GOVT.
BRANCH.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

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G.R..S VI G 34]

SUBJECT..... 5 copies .....

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Diary No. of letter replied to... .....

Section Med

File No. 100-2

Serial No. 2

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the 192

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Date of issue..... 24.4.22 .....

Signed by..... Mr. D.C.S .....

May this be

i Printed ?

ii treated as a standing order ?

iii published in the Gazette English Part ?

iv translated ?

v placed at the disposal of the press ?

vi published in the Gazette, Kannada Part ?

Note re. No. L 6229

~~Order thereon No.~~ Govt are pleased to direct that the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, which was opened on the 18th November 1921 at Mysore, shall in future be

13)

named
~~Reinforcement at Mhow~~
"Princess Hemshra
Jammaama Sanatorium"
Impure ~~in all official~~
~~Correspondence~~

Secy 7/3/22 Hon Sec
Secy to Govt,
Revenue Dept

To the Compiler Mysore Gazette for publication &
to supply ~~of~~ 300 ~~Copies~~ Slips ~~to~~ this Office

~~to~~ ~~Copies to~~
The Senior Surgeon to Mysore — L. 6231
The Comptroller to Govt — L. 6230.
The Secretaries to Govt.
Copy to Press Room. ✓ *List of enclosures.*

C.G
7/3/22
nil
7/3

Copied by

Examined by

WD 1068—GPB—1,000,00—21-12-21

(14

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

No. L. 6229—*Med.* 100-21-2, *dated* 24*th April* 1922.

Government are pleased to direct that the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, at Mysore be named "PRINCESS KRISHNAJAMMANNI SANATORIUM, MYSORE."

By Order,
A. V. RAMANATHAN,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department (in charge).